

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

When a wide nation is thus summoned into the witness-box, and speaks by the mouths of its most competent men, their testimony has a great interest for all of us. The point, it is true, is one which we have to trouble ourselves about, but it is the less appear before the world and are judged, as it were, out of our own mouths on a matter which does profoundly interest the nation with which we are most closely connected. Samples of the declarations made by Governors of States appear in the London papers—indeed the whole of this controversy has been agreed out with almost unexampled fulness, sometimes in the editorial columns, and still more copiously in the advertising columns of the metropolitan press. I find in a Liberal organ that the Governor of Maryland says that experience shows

on the job. Some day the public may be trusted to perceive the incongruity between the tone of an authority in which it is addressed, and rightly addressed, by the powerful journals of this country and the tone of mendacity which pervades the Press Fund appeals. Another incongruity may equally strike them. There are at least three daily papers in London whose yearly profits range from \$200,000 to \$800,000. It is true that these huge sums go into the pockets of the proprietors, who are not always working journalists. But journalism has none the less become a commercial enterprise conducted on a great scale, employing large capitals and yielding large returns. On what pretence can it ask, or allow those connected with it to ask, for charitable contributions from the general public?

**THE DRESS SUIT PHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED**  
*From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.*

To the young man of limited means, the white dress suit, in its present form, is a God-send. The ladies, with their sensitivities about wearing the purple of poverty, are put to a severe test. They must make the most of what they possess. The young man can once secure the ready capital to invest in a dress suit, or can find a tailor with a sufficient trustful faith in him to supply him with a suit of the kind covered by the spots and dust of many campaigns. If only neatness has been satisfied by a sufficient cleaning and brushing, the suit is ready for use. In fact, it is in the tailor's hands. It looks as if the owner had seen something of society, as if the present occasion were a social one. In fact, it is a social affair, and the owner is to be seen at parties and dinners. Men will be very slow to adopt any new-fangled notions about the advantages of knee breeches and alpacas. They will be slow to adopt any new-fangled notions about the advantages of knee breeches and alpacas. They will be slow to adopt any new-fangled notions about the advantages of knee breeches and alpacas. They will be slow to adopt any new-fangled notions about the advantages of knee breeches and alpacas.

True, again, the dress suit has its aesthetic side. Of course, it is not so good to cover up their shirt fronts from a broad expanse of silk, popularly known as "dirty-shirt cravat." Against such opportunities as the dress suit is a standing protest. It preaches to the soul of cleanliness next to godliness. It preaches to the soul of cleanliness next to godliness. It preaches to the soul of cleanliness next to godliness. It preaches to the soul of cleanliness next to godliness.

In a word, the dress suit came long years ago to stay, and to stay on its merits, both practical and aesthetic.

New-York approaches a solution of the can problem no nearer, while Boston has solved it with

"Individual liberty is to be found here than in any other State, yet without violence or disorder. We have some men who must lead rough lives, like the lumbermen, but when they come down to Bangor, and the large towns, they take an occasional spree, and then they go home and settle about as cheerfully to work again. We have some about to settle our Aroostook country with native Americans, and with Northern European elements, and it is going to make a noble valley, like the wheat plains of Minnesota, the first yielding the lumber and next the grain. The mountain-tains and sea-coasts of Maine will be peopled over and over on the American coast between London and Florida, and we are already perceiving the influence of the money derived in this way, through the addition of things to our culture to our farm-houses and cabins. Ready money has that use at least, that it allows people to gratify their tastes that more barter would not do."

Thompson has just finished  
Bigelow, who recently retired.

men and other notables," Sherman just let me with fury in his eye, and said: 'General Gordon what does this mean?' " Now, said I, 'General Sherman this is a mistake of mine. I sent an Infantry column of men to the rear with instructions to fire if they saw Federal columns coming, and I had quite forgotten it.' Said he: 'Send one of your staff and stop it.' Said I: 'I have no staff officer.' He then turned to one of his own staff and told him to take my order to stop the firing. The young man stepped forward." Said "General Gordon, are you aware that that young man was a grand-nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt?" "No," said Gordon.

counties of Pennsylvania, explains how this is done: "One of the small villages on his route, he came across an old cabinet-maker who was constantly engaged in making chairs for Dutch clocks. He seemed to be innocent of any intent to cheat, for he showed the correspondent his shop and explained that he was very busy. He said that he used the rough cases to order for a dealer, and that the work was made in Connecticut. The dealer, who died in finishing, said: 'The dealer,' said the correspondent, 'is put in the old-fashioned manner, and the clock turned out as to resemble a time-piece 100 years old.' It is then shown to the correspondent, and a friendly look is given. It is 'scientifically' corrected by the owner and dealer, who sends him to New-York or Philadelphia to be sold as an antique clock."